

will as a matter of personal pride and sacrifice, to save the Mercantile Trust Company from insolvency.

Mr. Morton was in conference in the morning with representatives of the expert accountants who are making an investigation of the Equitable's affairs under his direction. Mr. Morton said through his secretary, that he had accepted no further resignations up to date. From this time until the end of the month, when he returns to Washington formally to sever his connection with the Navy Department, Mr. Morton will remain in town. The resignations of Vice-Presidents Tarbell, Wilson and McIntyre are yet to be acted on.

FEAR CHINESE BOYCOTT.

Portland Merchants Urge President to Take Action.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]
Washington, June 24.—The question of Chinese exclusion and the threatened boycott of American goods by China is the occasion of some anxiety to the spread of the sentiment in China that the United States is unjust to China-men of the better class might undo the splendid work of Secretary Hay in cultivating the friendship of the Celestial Empire by standing fast for China's administrative entity and insisting on the open door policy in the Orient.

It is not believed that the policy of excluding coolie labor would work serious harm, but it is appreciated that drastic methods of enforcing that law, which may result in subjecting to indignities Chinese merchants of the better classes and Chinese students, who are particularly courteous and ceremonious, will necessarily be accompanied by perils to the prestige of the United States in its commercial relations with a nation which appears to be at the door of an epoch of great development.

It will be only with great difficulty that the administration can devise effective methods of enforcing the present law without the modification by Congress of certain of its provisions, but that the administration is aware of the danger accompanying too harsh methods of dealing with the better class of Chinamen is obvious.

It is further appreciated that the very purpose for which the law was enacted would be defeated were the sentiment permitted to take root in the Celestial mind that this country was disposed to be unfair or inconsiderate in its dealings with Chinamen of the better class. While the protection of American labor from undue competition is the chief purpose of the law, the curtailment of the market for American exports would almost as certainly result to the injury of American workmen, and it is between the two courses, of undue harshness on the one hand and undue liberality on the other, that the administration must shape its course.

The President to-day received a communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, Ore., which is regarded here as highly significant, and it would occasion no surprise if more letters of this type were to reach the White House in the near future.

The letter received to-day is as follows:

Portland, Ore., June 23, 1905.
The President, Washington.
The Portland Chamber of Commerce respectfully urges immediate action on your part with respect to this country's relations with China. The first consideration is a regard for the nation's honor, which demands faithful and prompt performance of its treaty obligations. Secondly, our commercial interests are seriously threatened by the severe manner in which our present laws regulate the admission of the Chinese into this country are executed, which seem in their practical working to contravene treaty obligations. We earnestly recommend that a more liberal interpretation of the laws be enjoined upon the immigration authorities, and mean time the excellent of a commission to inquire into the present exclusion laws and the effect of their enforcement, with instructions to recommend to Congress such legislation as shall promote increased harmony between the two nations, would have a beneficial effect. We are advised to-day by cable from Hong Kong that immediate action is necessary by our government, or a boycott of American products will follow.

PORTLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
By William D. Wheelwright, President.

PLAGUE REPORTED NEAR PANAMA.

Precautions Taken at La Boca—Many Employees Leave Colon.

Panama, June 24.—A fatal case of bubonic plague is reported to have occurred at La Boca, three miles from here, yesterday. The dead man had been working on board the British steamer Chilli, which the authorities of Guayaquil would not allow to enter that port. Rats taken from the steamer Chilli are now being examined at Ancon.

Colonel William C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of the canal zone, said that, though the clinical and bacteriological aspects of the body did not show positively that the man died from bubonic plague, he suspected it was a case of plague. The house in which the man lived has been thoroughly disinfected, and his forty companions are well isolated and are under observation. Colonel Gorgas says the disease must have been contracted on board the Chilli.

There were no deaths from yellow fever yesterday.

Colon, June 24.—Since June 17 there have been five new cases of yellow fever in the Colon hospital and one death. Four cases are now under treatment.

The Segurana sailed for New-York yesterday evening, crowded with passengers, including a large number of canal employees on leave of absence. They are not expected to return here.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS CALLED.

Isthmian Experts to Meet in Washington September 1.

Washington, June 24.—President Roosevelt today issued a call for a meeting of the Board of Consulting Engineers of the Isthmian Canal Commission for September 1, in this city. The order makes General George W. Davis chairman of the board, and provides that, if deemed necessary, a visit to the isthmus may be made. The work outlined for the board is to consider all plans which have been suggested for the construction of the canal and to formulate their suggestions as recommendations to the commission. In case of divergence of view minority reports by members of the consulting board are requested.

PANAMA MAY ASSIST COLOMBIA.

Taft Arranges Meeting Between Their Representatives.

Washington, June 24.—Señor Enrique Cortes, confidential agent of the Republic of Colombia, had an audience with Secretary Taft to-day and discussed in a general way the relations of his country and the Republic of Panama. Although nothing definite was proposed relative to the assumption by Panama of a part of the foreign debt of Colombia, it is understood that such a proposition may be made later. Secretary Taft has arranged for another meeting on his return from New-England with Señor Cortes and Señor Mendoza, the recently appointed Colombian Minister to the United States. It has been stated that Colombia's debt amounts to \$32,000,000, and that the amount it desires Panama to assume aggregates \$3,000,000. Señor Cortes asked to be excused from discussing the details of his mission at this juncture.

COUNTRESS CASSINI RECOVERING.

Paris, June 24.—Countess Cassini, who is visiting here, is slowly recovering from a long and severe attack of fever. Her physicians pronounce her out of danger.

SLAUGHTER IN POLAND.

Continued from first page.

wounded persons were taken to hospitals. The dispatch admits there were other casualties, of which the Society for the Care of Injured has no cognizance.

That the situation is extremely serious and the feeling still intense is shown by the dispatch of a division of infantry and another of cavalry to reinforce the already large garrison at Lodz.

RIOT IN LIBAU PRISON.

Convicts Mutiny—Troops Use Swords—Twelve Wounded.

Libau, June 24.—The convicts in the prison here mutinied to-day, and, with the assistance of a mob of roughs, demolished eight cells. The police and military restored order, using their swords. Twelve persons were wounded.

HALT IN PEACE PLANS.

Envoys Not Named—Fear of Great Battle in Manchuria.

Washington, June 24.—Peace negotiations between Russia and Japan have come to a halt on account of the illness of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is explained, officially, that nothing in the form of a hitch has occurred, but that the negotiations merely have been suspended temporarily.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, had a brief interview with President Roosevelt to-day, but he had no important advice from his government to communicate. He called to pay his respects to the President prior to the latter's departure next Monday afternoon for the summer. They discussed informally the peace situation, the President expressing his earnest hope that another general engagement in Manchuria might be averted by the negotiations for a permanent peace now pending.

It is learned that up to this time suggestions for an armistice have not been received with absolute favor by either Russia or Japan. Quite naturally, each government is seeking an advantage over the other in the diplomatic sparring that is going on, and among those in touch with the situation it is regarded as unlikely that definite arrangements for an armistice will be concluded, even if they should be concluded at all, before the formal meeting of the plenipotentiaries of the two powers.

As heretofore noted, there is serious apprehension that unless a temporary suspension of hostilities be arranged a great battle may occur, the result of which might wreck completely the pending peace negotiations.

It was expected confidently that an announcement of the names of the envoys of the two powers to the Washington conference could be made by the end of this week but, as a matter of fact the negotiations have not advanced in the least since Tuesday. That both Russia and Japan have decided upon their representatives at the conference is quite certain, but each government, for reasons of its own, declines to make formal announcement of them.

It seems scarcely probable at this moment that President Roosevelt will be in position to authorize a further official statement of the status of the pending negotiations before he goes to Oyster Bay for the summer. While both Russia and Japan have indicated that they may be ready to open the conference about August 1, the belief in well informed quarters now is that the conference of the plenipotentiaries is likely to be delayed, and that they may not get together until the middle or latter part of August.

JAPANESE CAUCUS ON PEACE.

Leaders of Political Parties to Send Views to Government.

Tokio, June 24.—Delegates of the two great political parties—the Constitutionists and the Progressives—will meet here next Wednesday to discuss peace, and will then memorialize the government on the subject.

WEDNESDAY'S ACTION.

Russian Account of the Fight on the Kirin Road.

Godysyaden, June 24.—The Russians on June 21 made a reconnaissance in force against the Japanese right in the region of Anchaze. The Japanese advance post retired to Tsouping, where they have built strong fortifications, and held them in force. Behind this line of positions are two other lines of fortifications, strengthened by bomb proofs and entanglements.

The Russian attack, which forced the Japanese to summon three divisions of infantry from Kai-Yuan, ceased with darkness, and the Russian detachment retired.

OKU'S ARMY HELD BACK.

Only Daily Skirmishes Reported—Troops in Summer Clothing.

General Oku's Headquarters, June 22.—Nothing more important has recently occurred than daily skirmishes between the outposts of both armies. Hot weather has arrived, and General Oku's entire army has been newly clothed in khaki.

THE BAYAN AGAIN AFLOAT.

Japanese Raise the Russian Armored Cruiser at Port Arthur.

Tokio, June 24.—The Japanese commander at Port Arthur reports that the Russian armored cruiser Bayan has been floated.

THE DNIPEP AT DJIBUTIL.

Djibutl, June 24.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Dnipep, which on June 5 sank the British steamer St. Kilda in the China Sea, arrived here to-day.

RUSSIA ENTERS A PROTEST.

St. Petersburg, June 24.—Russia has asked the French Minister at Tokio to protest to Japan on behalf of Russia against the seizure of the hospital ship Oriol.

FOR NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

Kiogoro Takahashi Said To Be Going Abroad for That Purpose.

Among the passengers on the steamship Euribia, for Liverpool, yesterday, was Kiogoro Takahashi, financial agent of the Japanese government and vice-governor of the Bank of Japan. Mr. Takahashi intended leaving here yesterday for Tokyo by way of San Francisco, having been summoned by cable about a week ago by the Imperial Minister of Finance. He has since changed his plans, however, and is proceeding to London. It is understood that the Japanese financier goes to Europe to open negotiations for a new loan for his government, in the event of the termination of hostilities with Russia. Mr. Takahashi made the unofficial statement that he believed Japan would desire a new loan if peace is declared, to take up the domestic loan of \$250,000,000, made soon after the declaration of war. And should hostilities

continue, it is probable that another war loan will be made in London.

Regarding the prospects for peace, Mr. Takahashi said:

The Japanese are not averse to peace, so long as they will be assured of permanent security from Russia.

The Japanese banker paid a tribute to President Roosevelt for his important part in bringing about the contemplated peace negotiations. Said he:

President Roosevelt alone has had the courage to express his convictions.

MAY SHOOT TROOPS.

St. Louis Sheriff Refuses to Comply with Folk's Order.

St. Louis, June 24.—Governor Folk's order to stop racetrack gambling in Missouri, with the aid of the militia, if necessary, to-day met defeat at the hands of the Sheriff of St. Louis County, John Herpel, who says he will not raid racetracks or call for troops, and that if the Governor sends troops to molest any one the soldiers will be arrested, possibly shot.

When asked to-night why he did not make a raid to-day on Delmar track, in compliance with Governor Folk's instructions, Sheriff Herpel made an official statement through State Senator A. E. L. Gardner, of St. Louis County, who opposed the repeal of the Breeders' law in the last legislature and who is the legal adviser of Sheriff Herpel. He is also said to be the legal representative of the Delmar Racing Association.

The statement follows:

I am against raids in the practical meaning of that term, which means a seizure of persons or property without legal process of law or evidence of violation of the law. A raid or the use of the militia means a usurpation of the judicial powers of the State, guaranteed by the Constitution and by military force.

An appeal to bayonets is the first threat of a bigot, fired by fanatical zeal, his personal ambition, and by ideas against the guaranteed liberties of the people.

Sheriff Herpel said:

I am the Sheriff of St. Louis County and have not requested any assistance from the Governor. Troops will not be sent into this county legally until I have made such a request. If troops come in here they are liable to get shot. I do not say that the Sheriff or the Sheriff's deputies will be responsible for the shooting, but some of the citizens around here might not like the idea of sending in soldiers.

If the soldiers disturb my peace they surely will be arrested.

Eight arrests were made to-day by two deputy sheriffs, who went to the booths conducted by William Flynn, president of the Central Turf Association, and by Charles Noel, and arrested the two men, together with six assistants. The paraphernalia was confiscated. Later they were released on bonds of \$1,000 each.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 24.—When informed to-night of the statement of Sheriff Herpel of St. Louis County, Governor Folk said that in addition to stopping the alleged violations of the betting law at Delmar track, he would take steps forthwith for the removal of Sheriff Herpel and County Prosecuting Attorney Johnston for "their utter disregard of their official oaths."

NEW ARCANUM RATES.

Delegates Meet in Brooklyn to Oppose New Table.

At a meeting of the Royal Arcanum held last night in Brooklyn resolutions were adopted petitioning the Supreme Council of the order to reconsider the action recently taken at Atlantic City, when a new table of rates was issued. About three hundred delegates, representing seventy-two councils, were at the meeting, which was held in the Johnston Building, Nevins-st. and Flatbush-ave. The delegates showed strong opposition to the Supreme Council's action.

Speeches were made by men prominent in the order, nearly all of them expressing the opinion that it was impossible to maintain the order on a prosperous basis under the new order of rates. A committee of nine proposed a letter and set of resolutions addressed to the Supreme Council. These resolutions set forth that there was almost unanimous objection to the new rates, and suggested that they be suspended until the Supreme Council could hear an expression from all of the orders, after which the council could be reconvened and final action taken. The resolutions also suggested that there be an increase over the present rates, and that something like the "option A" rates proposed in the table prepared by the Supreme Council be adopted.

PRINCE VON BUELOW'S POWERS.

Kaiser's Telegrams Now Countersigned by German Chancellor.

Berlin, June 24.—A fact which attracts attention is that many of Emperor William's telegrams have been recently countersigned by Chancellor von Bismarck. This apparently occurs in all cases where his majesty's telegrams have political or public interest. According to the newspapers, the Chancellor, after his elevation to princely rank, impressed the Emperor with the difficult position he (von Bismarck) was placed in before the Reichstag by the imperial telegrams, for which he as Chancellor had to be responsible, but which he had never seen published in the newspapers. It is reported that the Emperor agreed to consult the Chancellor regarding telegrams of a political character before sending them, and to ask him to countersign them.

PRINCE MARRIES MISS WINANS.

Fashionable Wedding in the Church of St. Clotilde, Paris.

Paris, June 24.—The marriage of Prince Henry Galaré de Berné et de Chalais to Miss Beatrice Winans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Winans, of Baltimore, took place at noon to-day in the Church of St. Clotilde. There was a large and fashionable attendance, including Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick and many members of the old French aristocracy. The bridegroom is the head of the ancient family of Berné-Bisac. A wedding breakfast followed. The prince and princess received many costly gifts.

CONTRACTOR APPEALS TO MR. REID.

Protest from South Africa Regarding Phases of the Army Scandal.

Pretoria, June 24.—John H. Snodgrass, the American consul here, has sent a cable dispatch to Ambassador Reid, at London, in behalf of H. J. Meyer, whose name is mixed up in the army stores scandal as one of the contractors. Mr. Meyer requests Mr. Reid to use his influence to discontinue the speculations in the House of Commons and in the press pending inquiry. He points out that the instructions of the Secretary for War, H. O. Arnold-Forster, to withhold further contracts, are tantamount to condemnation without evidence, and says they are inflicting serious moral and material damage.

NEGRO SHOOT POLITICIAN.

Report That Mob Is Forming to Secure Release of Culprit's Father.

Tusculum, Ala., June 24.—C. M. Wright, a well known merchant and Republican politician, was fatally wounded at Leighton, ten miles from here, to-day, by Frank Daniels, a negro, who escaped, pursued by a crowd. Intense excitement prevails at Leighton to-night. It is reported that a mob of negroes is being formed at Courtland, the negro's home, to go to Leighton to rescue the elder Daniels, who is held by the authorities there.

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